

The North Carolinian.

VOL. III.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864.

NO. 218

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

BY P. J. SINCLAIR.
THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

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Value of Gold Issue.	Value of Silver Issue.	Value of Paper Issue.	Value of Gold Issue.
1 00	66 25	1 00	1 50
2 00	1 33 1/2	2 00	3 00
3 00	2 00	3 00	4 50
4 00	2 66 2/3	4 00	6 00
5 00	3 33 1/3	5 00	7 50
10 00	6 66 2/3	10 00	15 00
15 00	10 00	15 00	22 50
20 00	13 33 1/3	20 00	30 00
25 00	16 66 2/3	25 00	37 50
30 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
35 00	23 33 1/3	35 00	52 50
40 00	26 66 2/3	40 00	60 00
45 00	30 00	45 00	67 50
50 00	33 33 1/3	50 00	75 00
55 00	36 66 2/3	55 00	82 50
60 00	40 00	60 00	90 00
65 00	43 33 1/3	65 00	97 50
70 00	46 66 2/3	70 00	105 00
75 00	50 00	75 00	112 50
80 00	53 33 1/3	80 00	120 00
85 00	56 66 2/3	85 00	127 50
90 00	60 00	90 00	135 00
95 00	63 33 1/3	95 00	142 50
100 00	66 66 2/3	100 00	150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Non-Interest Bearing \$100 Notes. Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

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From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56 2/3
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46 2/3
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36 2/3
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26 2/3
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16 2/3
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Any non-interest bearing \$100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

REPORTER'S DICTIONARY, BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundredths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense.

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196-11

CLAIMS of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

Wilson, N. C., June 20th, 1864.
THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.
The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and the Commissioner will cause the same to be sworn to by a Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLEY,
Commissioner.
123-11

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS

THROUGHOUT THE CONFEDERACY

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
RAILROAD BUREAU.

Richmond, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has been made with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the soldier to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows: In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of these packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of their armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.
Approved.
V. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
Augusta, Ga., Feb. 20, 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notifies the friends and relatives of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia, and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in their power to fulfill its requirements.

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co may 10-11.

H. McMillan
Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m

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CORRECTED BY J. W. LEFF.

Oct. 11, 1864.

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Lard	1 50 @ 2 00	lb
Beef	1 50 @ 2 00	lb
Pork	1 50 @ 2 00	lb
Butter	1 50 @ 2 00	lb
Eggs	1 50 @ 2 00	doz
Coffee	15 00 @ 16 00	lb
Cotton Yarn	25 00 @ 40 00	lb
Dried Fruit	25 00 @ 30 00	lb
Flour	25 00 @ 30 00	lb
Wheat	25 00 @ 30 00	lb
Oats	15 00 @ 20 00	lb
Hay	15 00 @ 20 00	lb
Sticks	15 00 @ 20 00	lb
Wheat	25 00 @ 30 00	lb
Oats	15 00 @ 20 00	lb
Hay	15 00 @ 20 00	lb
Sticks	15 00 @ 20 00	lb
Wheat	25 00 @ 30 00	lb
Oats	15 00 @ 20 00	lb
Hay	15 00 @ 20 00	lb
Sticks	15 00 @ 20 00	lb

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HAS A LARGER

MORE TALENTED

MORE TALENTED

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TALES,

TALES,

OF

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LIFE.

POETRY,

POETRY,

HISTORY,

HISTORY,

BIOGRAPHY,

BIOGRAPHY,

NOVELLETES,

NOVELLETES,

ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,

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WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,

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TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE VALLEY.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 15.—Sheridan has marched with two corps to this side of the mountain, through Thornton's and Chester's Gaps. General Early followed and captured a remaining corps, under Sheridan, making it through Strasburg and across Cedar Creek.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 15.—Notwithstanding the positive Federal statement that the 6th and 9th corps had crossed at Thornton and Chester Gaps, it is altogether probable that they did not pass through Thornton's, but north of that Gap.

From Richmond—All Quiet.

Fighting was not resumed to-day on the north side of James river, as was expected. Officers from below report all quiet. Nothing from the War Department from any quarter.

The Northern Elections.

Richmond, Oct. 15.—To-night Northern papers of the 12th were received. Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio went for the Republicans by large majorities. Sheridan is at Fisher's Hill.

The Governor General of Nova Scotia is on a visit to General Grant.

Nothing later from Sherman.

FOOTSTEPS OF LOVE.—The first step towards love is to play with a cousin. There is a "freedom from starch" in the intercourse of young people in the relationship that ripens as naturally into affection as buds into fruit, or tadpoles into bullfrogs. Doctor, looking learned, speaking slow: "Well, my dear, what tooth you want extracted? It is a molar or an incisor?" back, short and sharp: "It is in the upper tier, on the labboard side, bear a hand you swab, for it is nipping my jaw like a lobster."

General Sherman is very truthfully described as a "man who has a gaunt look about him—as if he got hungry when a boy and never got over it. A nervous man or quiet, pulling his whiskers or buttoning his coat or twisting a string, or rubbing a finger.

A friend of ours has invented a capital way to prevent the smell of cooking in a house. It is to have nothing for breakfast and warm it over for dinner and supper.

The moral and apprehensive nature of girls is more rapidly developed than the mind of boys, as satellites move quicker than planets, or as flowers bloom sooner in valleys than on mountains.

"Let us remove temptation" from the path of youth," as the frog said as he plunged into the water, when he saw a boy pick up a stone.

The silk worm feeds upon the mulberry leaf and spins his silk. The poet feasts upon the world of nature, and spins his beautiful thoughts and fancies.

The woman who neglects her husband's shirt front, is not the wife of his bosom.

Parties recently out from Atlanta report that several stores have been opened in the city since the Federal possession; sutler's shops are in full blast; calicoes, gingham, and bales of domestics line the sidewalks on business thoroughfares; an immense amount of railroad iron, chains and spikes has been sent down since the occupation of the city; the warehouses are full of commissary stores; the passenger depot is one vast pile of caekers. The citizens that remained were freely exchanging Confederate currency for greenbacks at the rate of forty for one.

We take the following from the Jackson County (Wisconsin) Banner:

Mr. E. L. Brockway, who is South procuring substitutes for this town, says he procured eleven negroes and was on his way home with them, when Wheeler's cavalry made a raid on the railroad, cutting it in half a dozen places. The train he was on was attacked, but he escaped, and so did most of the negroes, they taking to the woods. He got five negroes as far as Nashville, when the provost marshal impressed them, and Brock was left without a nigger to his lack.

YANKEE STEAMER WRECKED.

The Aphrodite Yankee steamer transported with recruits for the Southern squadron, ran ashore on Monday the 3d inst., on Shallop's Banks, twenty miles east of Fort Mason, with over five hundred men on board. Twelve of the men were drowned, six others deserted and reported on the 6th inst., to Col. Whitford at Kingston. We have not learned whether the vessel was a total wreck; but we learn from those acquainted with the locality of the disaster that she was likely to go to pieces.—State Journal.

Misconduct—Jefferson Barracks.

When the Yankee General Smith has retired, is only ten miles from St. Louis, and the most important point this side. From all accounts, Price is in fair way to capture St. Louis. Should such a fortunate event transpire, North Missouri, always true to the South, will be open to us, with its thousands of recruits. Look out for an invasion of Illinois, and a rear march on Sherman, which will make the said Sherman rue the day he ever ventured from Chattanooga.

Forrest is reported by the Yankee papers to have butchered all the negroes found at Sulphur Springs; but they do not tell what he did with them afterwards. A moderate brigade of their ghosts may be seen any morning marching out to our entrenchments, in military order, all in Yankee uniform and with spurs on their shoulders; and we certainly never before saw that many hundred ghosts presenting so substantial and contented an appearance.

REINFORCED.—The State Journal learns on good authority, that the Yankee garrison at Newbern has been reinforced by three regiments of negroes.

The Journal also learns that, at the same place, the yellow fever is carrying off eighty persons per day.

Three negro Yankee soldiers were killed last Saturday, on Brice's Creek, by a party of Col. Whitford's scouts.

The Weekly Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

Office, No. 17 Market Square.

For all Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summons, Writs, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, of whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 16, 1864.

Our Subscribers in town will confer a special favor, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in every instance, the above rule will be adhered to. Collections made every Monday.

NOTICE.—C. C. McCREMIN, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipts for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

It has been urged by a writer in some of our Southern exchanges that we will have peace whether McClellan or Lincoln is the next President of the United States; and he has such foundation as these on which to base his expectation.

In the Northwest there is an evident disposition to get rid of the oppression which a longer connection with the New England and Middle States will entail; and the prominent men of that great section have long favored the establishment of a separate Confederacy, feeling assured that their interests will be promoted by such a separation. And added to these considerations of commercial interest, is another. The despotism which Mr. Lincoln, since his entrance into the Chief Magistracy seems to threaten their liberties, and to reduce them to a condition of abasement which will be far more abject and debasing than the oppressive tyranny of Russia and Austria.

The Western States have determined that either Mr. Lincoln shall be no longer their President, or that they will retire from that Union, which he has made the synonym of all that is oppressive and unjust.

They have put General McClellan in nomination for the Presidency, and are exerting every power to have him succeed the present incumbent as President.

If General McClellan is defeated, there can scarcely be a reasonable doubt that the Government will be again divided, and that the New England States will be left out in the cold, while two thriving and prosperous Confederacies will be established on the ruined foundations of what once was the most splendid Republic of modern times.

But in case Mr. Lincoln is defeated, as he inaugurated the war, as he hates Gen. McClellan and his friends, much more heartily than he does the people of the South, and as his hopes of a longer political life will have then forever fled, that he may cripple his successor, and strip him of as much glory as he can, and that he may prevent McClellan's success in the accomplishment of a reconstruction—at which he has failed in all his efforts—he will have no hesitation in signing a treaty of Peace with the Confederate Government, before his term expires in March, and will find no difficulty in having the Senate—a large majority of which are his partisans—confirm such a treaty as he may agree to as a basis of settlement.

In any event the independence of the States of the South is a fixed fact. In any event—whether our arms are victorious or whether they are overcome with defeat, the star of Peace will soon rise above the horizon which the long night of war has darkened with its clouds of strife; and the glorious sun of independence will herald, as it struggles through the gloom that envelops it, the coming day of prosperous happiness; and which foretells our career which is to make us the gladdest people, and the grandest nation on the face of the globe.

FROM THE FRONT.

A letter to the Register from the front corroborates the statement that our infantry struck the Western and Atlantic railroad at Big Shanty Oct. 3. Their destruction of the road was complete. The cuts were filled up and embankments leveled.

A signal corps has been planted at the Military Institute near Marietta. Kennesaw Mountain has not yet been taken possession of, although we can occupy it any time.

Wheeler is reported to have burned the bridge over the Etowah.

There are said to be a small amount of supplies in Marietta, the principal depot between Atlanta and Chattanooga being at Cartersville, which is defended by quite a formidable chain of earthworks and stockades, inside of which is cooped up a brigade of Yankees.

It is supposed by those who are posted in military matters, that Stewart will complete the destruction of the railroad as far up as Alatoona and perhaps to the Etowah—at least his corps will be allowed to amuse themselves in this way until there is some call for them in the field.

Our scouts report that there is no Yankees between Newnan and Atlanta.

According to the article of capitulation adopted by Gen. Forrest and Colonel Campbell at Athens, the Yankee officers were to retain all their private property, and be sent to Meridian or some other point in this State, until Gen. Forrest can communicate with Gen. Washburn, when they will be forwarded to Memphis and paroled.

Newnan is now the central news depot of the Army of Tennessee, although headquarters are some fifty miles away.

Gen. Hood has ordered all teamsters to return to their commands, their places to be filled by negroes.

It is said that Gen. Hood has prohibited the sending of dispatches beyond his lines for the present.

The Columbus Times, says, an officer who left Newnan on Saturday morning, reports that Sherman had evacuated Atlanta, after burning the greater portion of the city, and had moved up the State road in the direction of Marietta. He also reports that Hood's army was at or near Big Shanty on Friday morning, and that they would reach the Etowah river by Saturday night. The destruction of the road by our forces is represented to be thorough and complete. The superstructure has been burned, the rails bent and the excavations filled up. In order to use it again, Sherman will have to build a railroad from the stump. After the capture of Rome, Wheeler is said to have struck the State road at the Kingston junction, and was tearing it up in the direction of Dalton. Forrest is reported to have tapped the Nashville and Chattanooga road and had not grown weary in well doing.

BLOWING 'EM UP.—It is stated that the road at Bachelor's Creek, along which the enemy's outposts, along which, the Yankee cavalry are wont to sally forth to rob hen-roosts, kill pigs and steal negroes—it is said, we say, that this road has of late become quite dangerous to travel. Beneath its sandy surface there has lately been discovered an indescribable, combustible substance, which, on the slightest touch of the Yankee hoof or foot, explodes with the roar of a volcano, sending horse and rider or footman emphatically up spout—away over the tops of the tall pines.

These subterranean fiery balls are equally sensitive to the touch of deserters. About ten days ago, the story goes, two deserters from the 6th N. C. Cavalry were travelling down this road, on their way to the Yankees. Suddenly an unearthly noise, a flash, and one of them found himself on his way to the moon. The enemy alarmed by the noise, sent out a squadron of cavalry to see what was the matter, and on arriving at the fatal spot, old Pelzebub again poked the fire, a spark ascended causing another terrible roar, as if something had exploded, and four Yankees went up spout, but succeeded in getting down again, only to find themselves scratching in the sand, by the side of a dead horse. Surely the Devil's after the Yankees—down about Newbern.

State Journal.

A few days ago a "war democrat" met McClellan, and asked him if he was "still for war." Mac handed him his letter of acceptance. A "peace democrat" met him a few minutes after and asked him "if his thoughts were turned to peace?" "Little Napoleon" handed him the "Chicago Platform." Both Democrats are satisfied with the nomination.

State Journal.

THE MURDER OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS AT FRONT ROYAL.

The Richmond Sentinel has received from a gentleman who was an eye-witness of the atrocious acts of the Federal troops at Front Royal, the following particulars of the affair:

The Yankee cavalry, under Gen. Torbert, entered the town, and drove out the few Confederates on picket, who fell back to Milford. At this latter point, Gen. Wickham met the Yankee force and repulsed it.

A part of Mosby's men, under command of Captain Chapman, annoyed the enemy very much on their return to Front Royal, which, with the mortification of their defeat by Wickham, excited in them such savage feelings as to prompt them to murder six of our men who fell in their hands. Anderson, Oreby, Love and Rhodes were shot, and Carter and one other, whose name our informant did not recollect, were hung to the limb of a tree at the entrance of the village, with a card attached to the bodies, threatening with hanging on the same limb any one who would remove the corpses from the tree.

Henry Rhodes was quite a youth, living with his widowed mother, and supporting her by his labor. He did not belong to Mosby's command. His mother entreated them to spare the life of her son, and treat him as a prisoner of war, but the demons answered by whetting their sabres on some stones, and declaring they would cut off his head and hers, if she came near. They ended by shooting him in her very presence.

The murders were committed on the 22d of September, Generals Torbert, Merritt and Custer being present. It is said that Torbert and Merritt turned the prisoners over to Custer for their fate, who ordered the execution.

Carter, one of the two that were hung, died the death of a brave man, defying his executioners, and threatening them with the tenfold vengeance of his comrades. If either of the three generals in command on that day, who are responsible for these brutal massacres, should be captured, his immediate execution by hanging would meet the demands of justice and the approval of the people.

Richmond Sentinel.

A GALLANT LITTLE FIGHT—THREE YANKES KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.

It is extremely gratifying to be able to notice the vigilance, activity and courage that characterize the troops in this department. We would not try to make a mountain out of a mole hill, but it is truly gratifying to read of such gallant little exploits as the following; and the more so as they are beginning to be of almost daily occurrence.

On last Friday an expedition from the enemy's gunboats, at Newbern, consisting of about sixty men with two barges—one carrying a twenty-four pound howitzer and the other a twelve pound gun—attacked a portion of Captain Jones' company, G. 6th regiment, then on picket at the mouth of Swift Creek, driving them back, and the Yankees succeeded in landing.

Captain Jones, who was with the balance of the company, some few miles distant, went immediately to their assistance, engaged the enemy and drove them to their gunboats, killing Captain Gordon, U. S. Navy, commanding the expedition, and two men; and wounding two others, with no loss whatever on our side.

State Journal.

The press and the people unite, says the Richmond Sentinel, in calling upon the Government to place all our able-bodied men in the field. Yet such is the strangeness of human nature, when the necessary steps are taken, they are too frequently rewarded with obloquy. As fast as the rule is applied, every man on whom it is brought to bear fetches a squall, and his friends join, and declare that this is a peculiar and should be a special case. We may expect a great deal of such outcry; but we trust it will be no further regarded than the best interests of the service demand, and that nothing will be yielded to more clamor or "influential friends." Public officers will find it a hopeless undertaking to please everybody; let them rather do right, and dispense equal justice to all.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.—A correspondent of the Macon Confederacy, writing from Charleston under date of Oct. 8, says the yellow fever is on the increase. The mortality among children is very large. Some neighborhoods seem to be more affected than others—especially is this the case around the Arsenal. Its introduction, I am told, has been owing to the want of proper precaution, in allowing blockade runners to free access to the city on arriving from Nassau and other affected points.—Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.

A dispatch from Washington says that Maj. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, will start within a few days, for Savannah, with ten thousand sick and wounded rebel soldiers, to be exchanged for a like number of the worst cases of sick and wounded of our men. The steamer Baltic and other vessels of like capacity are now preparing to sail on this expedition.

Five hundred and fifty negroes, captured by Forest at Athens, Ala., have arrived at Mobile. They all wore the Federal uniform.

FROM FLORIDA.

We have some reliable particulars of the late raid upon Marianna from Florida under Gen. Ashbotch. This General paid dearly for his trip. He has got back with three wounds in his person, one in the arm which is to be amputated, one in the shoulder, and a third in the lower jaw, knocking out several teeth. He lost thirty-nine men killed and seventy-five were brought back wounded. His spoils were three hundred head of cattle. At Marianna the people fought him bravely, even the women taking a hand and firing at him from the windows of the houses and a church. Ashbotch ordered the first Maine cavalry to charge, and they refused. He then put himself at the head of another regiment, charged, and was shot down. He encountered nothing but home guard and women at Marianna. The church was burned. The casualties among our own people at Marianna are reported at six killed and seven wounded.

A BILL FOR ARMING THE NEGROES.—A Georgia paper learns from an authority which it regards as altogether reliable that the features of a bill for arming the negroes and placing them in the field is being canvassed by a circle of politicians prior to the introduction before the Confederate Congress.

The bill proposes:

1st. To conscript all the able bodied negroes of the country between the ages of 18 and 45, respectively.

2d. To organize this force into regiments, brigades and divisions, and to arm and equip them thoroughly as soldiers.

3d. To officer the forces thus organized from meritorious soldiers and subalterns now in the field.

And 4. To offer each negro who serves faithfully to the end of the war, his freedom.

It is assumed by the friends of this measure that its passage will at once supply two hundred and fifty thousand fresh troops—that it will avert the necessity for an extension of the existing conscription limits—that it is essential as the only means of immediate relief—that it is justifiable as an expedient—that it will be popular abroad, and that, in short, it will insure a successful repulse to the swollen armies of the North next Spring.

The bill will be presented to the House by one of the most eloquent and influential of its members, and is likely to form a prominent arch to the debates of the session upon military affairs.

A NEW REBEL RAM.—The North British Mail thus describes what it calls "a new rebel ram":

Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co., of Liverpool, have lately completed the Colonel Lamb, a steel paddle wheel steamship of 1,788 tons, old measurement. She has been built and fitted with engine power with a view to great speed as a blockade-runner. On Tuesday she went on her trial trip, and took the opportunity of having a two hours' race with the Isle of Man steamer Douglas, the fastest boat yet known on the Mersey. In two hours and thirty one minutes the Colonel Lamb beat the Douglas by about four miles. By log the ship ran sixteen and three quarter knots, or about nineteen miles an hour.

FROM THE FRONT.—The Montgomery Mail has the annexed news:

It has been rumored that Gen. French's division was cut off from the main body of the army above Ackworth on Friday, and forced to cut its way out with a loss of six hundred. That the division was engaged with the enemy we are assured, but are inclined to doubt the truth of the statement which has passed current.

Gen. Beauregard was at Talladega on Saturday, en route for General Hood's headquarters, accompanied by Governor Harris, of Tennessee.

The latest "grapevine" sensationals report at the capture of Sherman and staff on a trip outward bound, and the entry of Cheatham's corps into Atlanta!

FROM ATLANTA.—The Macon Confederacy has just seen a gentleman who left Atlanta on the 7th. He says that the Yankees have nothing but hard tack to eat, that the whole of their army except one corps have left the city, and that they are very uneasy in reference to their situation. No trains were arriving. He says the tales of large quantities of supplies having been accumulated by the enemy are without foundation. He is of the opinion that the city was burned on the night of the 7th, as the light from a large fire in that direction was seen from Jonesboro.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—In the Trans-Mississippi all things look well. Texas, Arkansas and two thirds of Missouri are in our possession. Even the great metropolis of the north-west, St. Louis, is closely beleaguered by our troops. Thus has the work of the past three years been lost to the Yankees in Missouri and Arkansas.—The same is true of Mississippi, save the territory embraced by a narrow strip along the river, where their fleet gives them advantages not possessed by the Confederates.

LOSSES IN SHERIDAN'S BATTLE.—The New York World says:

It is a singular circumstance that no account has yet been furnished of the killed and wounded in the brilliant fights of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

A letter from a gentleman who has good opportunities of learning facts states that a train containing twelve hundred slightly wounded was sent from Winchester to Baltimore last week. In the new hospital at Winchester (the Sheridan hospital) are two thousand badly wounded Federal soldiers, while there are also at Winchester, seven hundred rebel wounded.

ARRIVED.—Two of the Harris (Missouri) line of steamers have arrived at a Confederate port, bringing consignments of cloth for the Confederate States.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1864.

To A. McLean, Esq., Mayor, &c.:
THE undersigned commissioners named in the Charter of the "Fayetteville and Fayetteville Railroad Co." respectfully ask that a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville be called, to take into consideration the importance of at once subscribing for a sufficient amount of stock, to organize the Company, and to promptly place before the State and Confederate Government the importance of the construction of the Road.
WM. McLENNAN, JNO. M. ROSE, D. A. RAY, AUG. W. STEEL, A. A. McKEETHAN.

TOWN MEETING.

Mayor's Office, Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1864.

IN compliance with the above request, I hereby give notice that a Meeting of the citizens of the Town will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon the 13th inst., at three and a half o'clock, to which all persons, whether residents or not, who appreciate the importance of the object of the Meeting, are respectfully invited.

116-21 ARCH'D. McLEAN, Mayor.

The Meeting called under the foregoing notice, is adjourned until Monday the 17th inst., at 3 1/2 o'clock P. M.

R. M. ORRILL, Sec'y.

116-4m

STRAYED.

FROM the Fayetteville ARSENAL AND ARMORY, on the 9th inst., a black mare Mule, about 8 years old, holds a high head in harness, slight gear marks. A liberal reward will be paid to any one finding and bringing her back.

Persons are cautioned against trading for her. F. L. CHILDS, Lieut. Col. Comd'g.

214-6t Observer copy 2 times.

Executive Department, N. C., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.

A NECESSITY having arisen for calling a part of the Guard for Home Defence in the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleveland, and all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Battalions without delay, and proceed to divide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home Defence.

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and divided into three equal parts, and a complement of officers assigned to each. When there are three, six or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not divisible by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instructions, he will arm and equip the 1st class of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro', and report to Brig. Gen. G. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. VANCE: R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General. All daily papers in the State copy three times; weeklies three times.

SALE OF Planing, Tonguing and Grooving MACHINE.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction on Thursday the 20th of October, 1864, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, a Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machine. The Machine is nearly new and any one desiring to purchase, would do well to call and see it. Apply to Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS, Comd'g Officer.

H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

210-15

WALTER WATSON, GUN, PISTOL MAKER AND Machinist. Guns and Pistols made and Repaired with Dispatch.

MEMBERS of Reserves and Home Guards can have their arms repaired at half price. All kind of Machine work done. Hay Mount, Fayetteville, N. C., opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq. 205-1m